

article was labeled in part: "White Midget Marshmallows Gimbal's Candy Specialties."

On September 30, 1942, Gimbal Bros., having signed an authorization for the taking of a final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4079. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 24 Boxes and 33 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7933. Sample No. 17421-F.)

On July 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York filed a libel against 57 boxes of candy at Syracuse, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 13, 1942, by Max Glico (the Max Glick Co.) from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have been contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "80 Grade 'A' Fudge," or "200 Lucky Strike."

On October 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4080. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 13 Cases of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8058. Sample Nos. 12810-F to 12812-F, incl.)

On August 4, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 13 25-pound cases of candies at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 9, 1942, by the Los Angeles Nut House from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Peco Ruff," "Choc. Cov. Nut Chews," or "Choc. Delux Fudge."

On September 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4081. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 25 Boxes of Candy. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 7630. Sample No. 76951-E.)

On June 10, 1942 the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 25 boxes of candy at Rutledge, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 15, 1942, by the Mackenzie Candy Co., from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Square Deal Brazil Nut Fudge."

On September 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4082. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 19 Boxes, 28 Boxes, and 10 Boxes of Candy (and 1 other seizure action against candy). Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 7648, 7649. Sample Nos. 69110-E to 69114-E, incl.)

On June 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed libels against a total of 57 boxes of candy at Newark, N. J., and 33 boxes at Elizabeth, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 25, 1942, by the National Licorice Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Flexible Cigarettes"; "Flexo-Bars"; "Summer Six Assortment Red Lash Whips Penny Sticks Whistles Eats Strawberry Twizzlers Cigarettes."

On September 10 and November 9, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4083. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 7 Cases and 9 Cases of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7458. Sample Nos. 93449-E, 93450-E.)

On May 6, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 7 cases, each containing 12 cans, of candy and 9 cases, each containing 24 cans, of candy at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been

shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 8, 1942, by O'Brien's, Inc., from San Jose, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "O'Brien's Almond Butter Crunch," or "Peanut Crisp Candies."

On October 30, 1942, the shipper having intervened but subsequently having withdrawn its appearance, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4084. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 11 Boxes and 44 Cartons of Candy. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 7957, 7960. Sample Nos. 61684-E, 12402-F.)

On July 23 and 25, 1942, the United States attorneys for the District of Utah and the District of Oregon filed libels against 11 boxes of candy at Oregon City, Oreg., and 44 cartons of candy at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 29 and July 9, 1942, by the Parisian Candy Co. from Seattle, Wash.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "5 Cents Joey Bar," or "Parisian Charmed Land Candies."

On September 8 and 26, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4085. Adulteration of Nut Crunch. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Nut Crunch. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7887. Sample No. 19681-F.)

On July 11, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 1 barrel of Nut Crunch at Jamaica Plain, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 29, 1942, by Relco Bakers Specialty Co., Inc., from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On September 21, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4086. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 37 Boxes of Candy (and 2 other seizure actions against candy). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 8059 to 8061, incl. Sample Nos. 22601-F to 22604-F, incl.)

On or about August 4, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware filed libels against 94 boxes of candy at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about June 24 to on or about July 15, 1942, by Schingen Candies, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Tourraine Brand Play Boys," or "Jumbo Ko-Kets."

On September 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4087. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 9 Dozen Packages of Candy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 7773. Sample No. 94945-E.)

On June 17, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 9 dozen packages of candy at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about May 28, 1942, by Keys Candy Co. from San Jose, Calif.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Keys California Fruitettes."

On September 8, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

4088. Adulteration of candy. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Fruitettes. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8064. Sample No. 7224-F.)

On August 5, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 10 cases of candy at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 2, 1942, by Thos.